

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Epistle from the National Capital.

Editorial Correspondence N. Y. Independent. I rode into Washington at daybreak, and afterwards passed in the streets (as many a time before at the same hour) to see the morning set its crown of light on the dome of the Capitol. The republic has so few edifices world-renowned for beauty or loveliness, that a Yankee traveller, after traversing the whole country, returns with affectionate pride to the most majestic structure on the American continent. But its interior decorations are a medley of good and bad designs such as the world has never before seen. If we shall ever have a Congress animated by a love and guided by a critical judgment of the fine arts, it will undoubtedly obliterate the panorama of baldness with which the ceiling of the dome is now disfigured. Meanwhile, it is a wonder that the President has not thought of "whitewashing" it.

The chief place of interest in Washington, when Abraham Lincoln resided here, was that good man's ugly residence. But the White House is now the resort of only of office-seekers and demagogues. Its occupants, having deserted his party, is now deserted by his party. Of course he is seen frequently by members of his Cabinet. But, with the exception of this body-guard of advisers, the men high in office in Washington have no intercourse with the President. Many of the chief props and pillars of Abraham Lincoln's Administration are not on speaking terms with Abraham Lincoln's successor. They disdain to clasp his hand. Andrew Johnson, even though yet in office, staggers under as much popular contempt, and under far more popular indignation, than James Buchanan, out of office. The two are twin children of shame.

The new Congress—as one looks down upon it from the galleries of the two Houses—does not differ greatly from the old. It is composed largely of the self-same members. The additions, I am happy to say, are almost exclusively slyly radical gains. The most conspicuous shining in the House of Representatives is the shuffling globe of General Butler—who looks younger than I ever saw him before; but it will be two or three years yet before General Butler is fifty. On the other hand, Thaddeus Stevens—illustrious veteran—looks old and time-worn, and speaks familiarly to his friends of his approaching dissolution. I trust he will not think of departing till after Andrew Johnson moves to Tennessee. Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is another of the indispensable men—a born statesman; and Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, is his mate in ability and usefulness. If a whole Congress could be composed of such men as these few, the world would make a pilgrimage to see the conclave. Looking from these to the other end of the Hall, one sees that the best behaved Democrat in the House is John Morrissy, for he makes no foolish speeches, and so eclipses Fernando Wood and James Brooks by the judiciousness of a silence which is better than talk. I have sometimes thought the sessions must seem dull to a man of Mr. Morrissy's active brain; but occasionally he finds the tedium relieved by Butler and Bingham.

In the Senate, now as always, the pre-eminent man is Charles Sumner. Whoever else compromises, Mr. Sumner stands firm. This is his glory. Such a man, in such a place, is a national blessing. I never look at his grand presence, or remember his great career, but I inwardly say, God bless Charles Sumner! The new Senators, I trust, will emulate his firmness and fidelity. Mr. Fessenden, I regret to say, is not in the best of health; but, as he has been relieved of the over-burden of his former committee work, he will now have a chance to stop growing prematurely old. If this distinguished and consummate debater were a leader of radicals against conservatives, instead of a leader of conservatives against radicals, he might drop the name of Fessenden, and write himself William Pitt. Certainly he is a statesman cast in an uncommon mould. His great intellectual ability, his unwearying daily diligence, and his irreproachable integrity, distinguish him as one of the first men of his age in American political life. If, besides appealing to the older men of the House, he could also inspire the younger, he would possess an element of greatness such as belongs only to men of greater enthusiasm and diviner courage. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fessenden represent the two wings of the Republican party in the Senate. I prefer Mr. Sumner's banner, for under it is always waged the battle of advanced ideas.

The adjournment of Congress is to be regretted, for it leaves several great duties undone. To say nothing of the overshadowing duty of impeaching the President, the reconstruction measures which the Thirty-ninth Congress left to the Fortieth to complete are, as yet, far from a just completion. In the first place, no provision has yet been made for giving to the lowly classes of the South, both white and black, easy facilities for the ownership of land. Nor has any provision been made for giving to these same classes the needful advantages of public schools. The population of the ten unreconstructed States (white and black) is about six millions; and yet nine-tenths of the soil of these States is owned by less than one hundred thousand persons. Now, imagine what would be the condition of the Great West, if only one person in sixty owned the land which he tilled! Moreover, every third white man in Virginia (to say nothing of the blacks) cannot read! In North Carolina, every fifth white cannot read. On the contrary, in Connecticut, you must count two hundred and seventeen white men before you find one who cannot read; and when you have found him, you will see that he is an Irish Democrat, who knew no better than to vote for Mr. English at the last election. In view of Southern ignorance, on the one hand, and Southern aristocracy, on the other, no scheme of reconstruction is safe which falls to open an easy door to the ownership of land by the poor, and to the acquisition of education by the ignorant. Moreover, I hold that no reconstruction of the Union is to be considered valid, sufficient, and final which shall not secure to the negro his ballot in the Northern as well as in the Southern States. Connecticut needs reconstruction in safe which falls to open an easy door to the ownership of land by the poor, and to the acquisition of education by the ignorant. Moreover, I hold that no reconstruction of the Union is to be considered valid, sufficient, and final which shall not secure to the negro his ballot in the Northern as well as in the Southern States.

Let us have a republic in which all men are equal before the law!

The impeachment of the President—which ought to have taken the place of the adjournment of Congress—now hangs fire on account of unexpected opposition to the measure by a levy of Presidential candidates. It cannot be denied that the deserved elevation of Mr. Wade to the presidency of the Senate has proved a check upon the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. For Mr. Wade, in case of the President's removal, would temporarily succeed to the vacant office; that is, he would be the acting President of the United States until the nomination and election of a new President. Of course, his chances of becoming the new President would be greater than any other man's. Accordingly, every other candidate is afraid of impeaching Andrew Johnson, because Mr. Johnson's removal would make Mr. Wade the acting, and probably the actual, President. I have been surprised to notice that so many of the popular favorites of the Republican party—the magnates here in Washington—are candidates for the next Presidency. This ambition crops out in their conversation. True, they always allude to the subject deftly and sily; nevertheless, they never fail to allude to it, sooner or later. I believe that a man cannot spend a day in Washington, in confidential intercourse with the leaders of the Republican party, without seeing that a dozen or twenty of the most distinguished of these gentlemen are setting themselves forward, either prudently or imprudently, for the Presidential succession. I do not complain because these men want the honor of that high office. But I object to their coming to the retention of Andrew Johnson in his present chair for the sake of advancing their own chances of sitting in it. It is of more importance, just now, to get rid of one President than to think of making another.

It gives me delight to mention that my friend the negro is in fine spirits in Washington. He is going to win the approaching national election to be held next June. This foreboding fact makes many of his most respectable white fellow-creatures—old residents of that city—very blue. Accordingly, when a friend of mine came here a day or two ago to deliver a lecture on "The Corner-Stone of Reconstruction," three fashionable Washington churches, in solemn succession, refused to grant the use of their edifices to a man who was to advocate negro suffrage. But the stone which the church trustees of Washington have to-day rejected is to become in six weeks the head of the corner. This is revenge.

I will not further lengthen this long letter, except to say that, Congress having adjourned, I shall leave town in the same train with the departing members. One cannot always travel in good company.

Progress of Reconstruction in the South.

From the Herald. Some time ago, and while the various measures proposed for the reconstruction of the South were under discussion, we said that if any plan were adopted making reconstruction depend entirely upon the voluntary action of the Southern people it would be a long time before the Rebel States would be reconstructed. We saw that the Southerners were so demoralized and helpless, and so divided among themselves, that they would not be able to agree upon any plan which would be acceptable to Congress and the Northern people. We urged that Congress should act as a guardian would act with a child, and prescribe and force the needful measures upon the South. In this many of the most intelligent Southerners agreed with us, and declared that Congress must do the work for them. Let us know, they said, what you require of us, what the conditions are, and we will conform to your wishes, however unpleasant the terms may be; for we see that we are powerless against an overwhelming Congress.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate Army, has written a long letter to the Selma Daily Messenger, to correct various errors in a "Life of Stonewall Jackson" recently published by a member of that officer's staff. He is at particular pains to deny the biographer's assertion that the pursuit of the routed Union army at the close of the disastrous battle of Bull Run was not urged with the energy which the Southern people had a right to expect, and that the city of Washington—as William H. Russell and a good many more competent judges (including George B. McClellan) declared—was wholly at the mercy of the Rebels. He shows, indeed, several lame reasons why the pursuit could not have been carried into the capital, but none why it should not have been pressed; and his labored defense of his conduct strengthens the impression which has been generally entertained at the North, that our disgraceful defeat at Manassas surprised nobody so much as it did the enemy who defeated us.

No more could have been hoped from this battle, says General Johnston, than the preservation of the advantage; the arrest of the Federal advance towards Richmond; the movement upon Washington was out of the question. "We could not have carried the intrenchments by assault, and had none of the means to besiege them. Our assault would have been repulsed, and the enemy, then become the victorious party, would have resumed their march to Richmond. But if we had captured the intrenchments, a river, a mile wide, lay between them and Washington, commanded by the guns of a Federal fleet." This makes an odd contrast with McClellan's report of the state of things at that time, when he declares that "in no case would the positions for defense such as to offer a vigorous resistance to a respectable body of the enemy;" that the earthworks on the Virginia side were of the slightest and most trivial character; and that there was nothing to prevent the Confederates from occupying the heights and shelling the city from across the Potomac. But even had it been impossible for the Rebels to follow our routed army into Washington, that was no reason why they should not have followed, and harassed us as far as they could. General Johnston says that his infantry gave up the chase because they found it inefficient, and his cavalry "was driven back by the solid resistance" of our reserves. The story that a number of fresh Confederate regiments were recalled from the pursuit in consequence of a false rumor that our forces were moving upon Union Mills, he pronounces a falsehood; but General Beauregard states it very distinctly in his official report, with a minuteness of detail which leaves no room for doubting its correctness. The true reason of the dilatory and irresolute pursuit seems to have been that the Rebels were almost as much bewildered and demoralized as ourselves, and a feather would have turned the scale of victory to either side. Neither army knew the damage it had inflicted on the other. Beauregard bears witness to the disorganization which prevailed in his command at the close of the day; and General Johnston adds that the exultation of victory cost him more than the Federals lost by defeat. The troops believed the war ended, and they left the army in crowds to return to their homes. What might have been done could the panic-rout have only been stayed for half an hour—what would the battle might have spared hand our soldiers only know that day how near they were to victory—it is hardly worth while now to consider. The effective force of the Confederates after the battle was about 27,000, and during the next six weeks they received not more than 6000. When McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac, on the 27th of July, 1861, our forces in and around Washington numbered 52,000. We don't like to fight against dead generals; but if McClellan has any little reputation left, should not this fact be enough to finish it?

soon as possible, is general throughout the Southern States. In short, we may say that the work goes on bravely since the Southerners have learned wisdom through their sufferings and from recognizing the fact that they are utterly helpless and in the power of Congress.

But great and surprising as is the revolution which has been effected and which is now going on in the South, there is much to be done, and many things to be avoided. The South has always been afflicted by a set of small, narrow-minded politicians, hummers, and long-haired, brainless, and sophomoric young men of the press. These men, like all men of small mental calibre, are very fussy, noisy, impudent, and irrefragable. It will be difficult to keep them in the background, and they must be kept there or they will prove very mischievous, and may retard the good work so happily begun. Let the southern people, white and black, ignore these pestilent and noisy agitators, and let such men as Wade Hampton, W. Longstreet, and others, like them. At the same time they should give the cold shoulder to the crack-brained and equally pestilent emissaries of the New England radicals; for these will be sure to sow discord and hatred between the negroes and whites. By all means let them avoid the radical parsons and strong-minded women of the East, who will spread over the country locusts to devour their substance and produce mischief.

Looking to the future, and to harmonizing the North and South, making us one people again in heart, as well as in our political relations, the Southerners should at once adopt a ticket for the next Presidential term. General U. S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee should be that ticket, and it should be at the head of all their newspapers, and inscribed everywhere. Independent of the excellence and popularity of this ticket, it would operate as a splendid flank movement upon the politicians, and would give to the South a powerful influence. We advise the Southerners, too, to carry out the ideas of the radicals to the fullest extent, and push the revolution the radicals inaugurate to the utmost limit. In doing this, they should send a large delegation of negroes to Congress. If taken in proportion to the black and white population, the negro representatives would constitute nearly half the number of members entitled to seats in Congress from the South. This could be easily done, and there are plenty of negroes ambitious and sensible enough to seize the opportunity. And why not? Only let these members of Congress be bona fide Southern negroes, and not newly imported ones from the North. This would produce an extraordinary effect upon the North. A wonderful reaction would take place here. The radicals themselves would swallow their own dogmas and theories, and we should see the greatest agitation and the most surprising somersaults among the politicians. Such are the phases, features, and probabilities of reconstruction, and we commend every politician who wants to be up to the times to study them carefully.

Joseph E. Johnston on the Battle of Bull Run.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate Army, has written a long letter to the Selma Daily Messenger, to correct various errors in a "Life of Stonewall Jackson" recently published by a member of that officer's staff. He is at particular pains to deny the biographer's assertion that the pursuit of the routed Union army at the close of the disastrous battle of Bull Run was not urged with the energy which the Southern people had a right to expect, and that the city of Washington—as William H. Russell and a good many more competent judges (including George B. McClellan) declared—was wholly at the mercy of the Rebels. He shows, indeed, several lame reasons why the pursuit could not have been carried into the capital, but none why it should not have been pressed; and his labored defense of his conduct strengthens the impression which has been generally entertained at the North, that our disgraceful defeat at Manassas surprised nobody so much as it did the enemy who defeated us.

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The Supreme Court and the Reconstruction Law.

The Republican, semi-Republican, and demisemi-Republican organs strike up in full symphony, wailing forth strains of remonstrance against the attempt to bring the Reconstruction law at once before the Supreme Court, and test its constitutionality. We have no fellow-feeling either with their grief or their indignation. It is the unquestionable right of the Southern people, if they feel aggrieved by a law of doubtful constitutionality, to ask relief and redress from the judicial tribunals. This mode of opposition to distasteful laws is peaceable, orderly, decorous, and constitutional. Those who thus apply to the Supreme Court of consented to abide by the decision; and whatever may be the action of that high tribunal, an early declaration of its relations to this great question cannot but prove salutary. If a law which is so sweeping in its provisions, a law which undertakes to demolish and rebuild so many great States, is to be set aside by the Judiciary, it is better that it should be declared null at once, than to have the new governments tumbled into ruins just as they approach completion. By bringing the application in the form of an injunction, as is proposed, it may be acted upon at this session of the Court, and Congress may meet again in July, if they deem it needful, to deliberate on the changed aspect of affairs.

But while we are positive as to the right of the Southern people to bring this question before the Supreme Court, and as to the importance of upsetting the law at once if it is to be upset at all, we are by no means sanguine of relief from that quarter. The Court will make one of these three decisions: (1st) that the law is constitutional; (2d) that it is unconstitutional; or (3d) that it has no jurisdiction on the subject. The first and last of these suppositions would be for all practical purposes identical, and if the Court do not declare the law null, they will probably dodge the question by disclaiming jurisdiction. So far as other considerations than a strict regard to the Constitution influence the Court, such considerations will operate in favor of evading the question instead of deciding it. The history of the excitement which followed the Dred Scott decision, and of the mischievous reaction which that decision provoked, will naturally make the conservative members of the Court cautious of radicalism. The Court impairs its credit and estimation by making decisions which other departments of the Government refuse to be bound by. If they declare the law unconstitutional, President Johnson will, of course, withdraw his generals and refuse to execute it. But Congress will not more admit the Southern members than they did before. They can shut them out, and the Supreme Court cannot review their action. They can refuse to count the Southern electoral vote, and there is no authority competent to call them to account. The result would probably be, that the radicals would elect the next President, and the Supreme Court would then be increased by radical judges enough to make a majority, when the arrested experiment of radical reconstruction would be resumed. With such possibilities in view, the Supreme Court will probably consult their dignity and evade the main question, on the ground that they have no jurisdiction.

Nor is it by any means clear that, in adopting this course, they would be using a mere pretext to avoid disagreeable complications. The following extract from Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Rhode Island rebellion case may furnish the key to their probable decision: "Under this article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each one a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can decide whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed as well as its constitutional character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding on every other question in a judicial tribunal. It is true as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. And yet the right to decide is placed there and not in the courts."

It may be conjectured without much hazard of error, that the Supreme Court will decide that the subject about to be brought before them does not fall within their purview. And even if this is to be the barren result of the application, it is better that the decision should be made, and made immediately. It will settle doubtful minds, and prevent any further grasping at straws. We therefore regard the authors of this movement as benefactors, not as disturbers. When the Supreme Court have decided, as they very likely will, that they have no jurisdiction, that part of the Southern people who are yet left and hang back will come forward and work efficiently in the new reconstruction. The Africanizing Republicans deprecate this, as they wish to control the Southern elections themselves, through their tools and agents.

The Mississippi Levees—Necessity of National Help.

The spring floods are spreading devastation in districts already dispirited and poverty-stricken. The despatch we published on Wednesday from New Orleans tells the beginning of the pitiful story. The feeble attempts that have been made to repair the Louisiana levees have proved inadequate, and the richest region of that productive State is now under water—whole parishes rendered useless for the season, the money expended in their outfitting lost, and thousands of freedmen deprived of the labor on which they relied for the year's subsistence. Of the extent of the calamity we can yet form but an imperfect conception. For while the despatch speaks only of isolated breaks and a partial overflow, there are reasons for apprehending much wider desolation. An article from the New Orleans Times of Thursday last describes the levees generally as insufficient for the emergency. Not only are they everywhere lacking in solidity and height, but the flood they should stem, besides being a month earlier than usual, promises to be of almost unprecedented magnitude.

Before the war private associations of planters, sustained in some cases by the credit of their States, served to reclaim and protect the choicest sugar and cotton-growing lands of the South. Military necessity led to the cutting of the levees at various points. Time, and a succession of floods, have aggravated the de-

struction thus begun. The planters, impoverished by the work of the war and the waters, are literally helpless; and the States, with empty exchequers, and credit gone, are unable to render the needed assistance. In these circumstances national help becomes a necessity, unless the country is prepared to witness the relapse into a wilderness of a region whose resources are permanently greater, and infinitely more available than the rocks of Colorado or the placers of California.

An effort was made last summer to obtain Congressional assistance. The Senate, acting upon the recommendation of one of its Committees, passed a measure providing for the repair of the more important levees, and recognizing the expediency of further and more comprehensive work. In the House, however, partisanship asserted its sway, and the bill was defeated. Because Mr. Banks and Mr. Stevens were dissatisfied with the political attitude of Louisiana, a scheme of vital importance to the entire South-west, and indirectly to the whole country, was frustrated. It were too much to say, perhaps, that the prompt application of the means which the Senate was then prepared to grant would have prevented the calamity which now shocks the sympathies and disturbs the business of the country. But some districts might surely have been saved, and we should at least have felt that the cry for succor, to which the Senate bill was a response, had not been altogether unheeded.

What is now occurring may serve, then, to invest with fresh interest the more obvious importance the measures reported by Mr. Henderson from the Senate Committee on Finance a few days before the recent adjournment. It applies exclusively to Louisiana, having been prepared at the solicitation of the Legislature of that State, but the principle on which it rests is national in its significance, and its extension to one or two other States similarly situated will probably follow as of course. The help to be rendered is to be in the shape of a guarantee for six million dollars of bonds, to be issued by Louisiana for the purpose of repairing and reconstructing its levees; the money to be expended by Commissioners appointed by the State under the direction of engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who will thus exercise an efficient supervisory control, and will deliver the bonds from time to time on the receipt of satisfactory evidence as to the progress of the work. The rightful and judicious application of the funds will therefore be secured.

To secure the national Government as guarantor of the State credit—for that is what the proposed assistance really amounts to—a special State tax is to be levied to furnish a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The State, moreover, is to convey to the Government, as indemnity against possible loss, five million acres of rich alluvial lands, held by the State as swamp lands, and the value of which, after the construction of the levees, will be literally incalculable. This is not all. To prevent complications of a political character, it is stipulated that the measure shall not take effect until the present provisional government of the State shall have given place to an organization perfected in conformity with the requirements of the Military Reconstruction Act.

As a mere business transaction nothing could be more sure. A Congress composed of Shylocks might well be content with security so ample and diversified. Looking beyond the mere granting of credit and the protection exacted therefore, it is safe to say that the country could not undertake a more remunerative enterprise if it charged itself with the outlay for which the State of Louisiana will be primarily responsible. Apart from the suffering occasioned to the inhabitants of the devastated districts, the loss inflicted upon the country cannot easily be overrated. Mr. Henderson has concisely stated the money aspect of the question in its relation to the National Treasury:—

"In 1850 these Louisiana lands of which I speak produced 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, worth at the present prices that article \$2,000,000,000. The total value of the lands, which at the present minimum value would be worth \$21,000,000. They produced in the same year an annual revenue of \$2,000,000. The tax on the sugar would realize not less than \$60,000,000. The revenue duty of one cent, per pound on sugar would yield to the Government an annual revenue of \$5,000,000. The tax of three cents per gallon on molasses would yield \$1,000,000. The tax of two and a half cents per pound on cotton would yield to the Government \$2,000,000. Making in the aggregate an annual revenue of \$1,550,000."

A portion of this revenue will doubtless be collected should the levees be left as they are. But the amount will be trifling compared with the amount that might be realized were the capacity of Louisiana in the production of its sugar, rice, and cotton fully restored. The industry and commerce of the country are proportionally concerned. Mr. Henderson's estimate yields an aggregate of \$131,000,000, the larger part of which will be utterly lost until the reclamation of the flooded lands shall be insured by the proposed work.

And the argument, as now stated, applies exclusively to Louisiana. Extend the calculation to Mississippi and Arkansas, and the enormous importance of the subject will shame into silence the partisanship that would sacrifice everything to its malignity and folly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COB & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO 148, SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK. 7304P

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of the great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE No. 223 MINOR STREET, until six o'clock M., on MONDAY, 18th inst. Persons applying to the OFFICE after that date, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, the 15th inst., inclusive, should pay each share \$1.00. CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park. 4211P

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscribers from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second of April next, and the balance allotted to them prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desiring to become stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOSEPH P. BUMPFORD, Cashier. 4257P

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in BORDENTOWN, on THURSDAY, the 29th of APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co. 4258P

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 32 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Corporation. EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary. 4110

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 203 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the Fifth and Sixth Installments on their shares, are hereby notified that the Fifth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same on or before WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. By resolution of the Board, JACOB BINDER, President. 8232w

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, to accept of an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board, JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 11918P

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the Company's Office, Room No. 11, 203 WALNUT STREET, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President, W. M. NELSON, Secretary. 4338

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CHESTNUT OIL, LARD AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 110 WALNUT STREET, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. FRESTON, Secretary. 8281P

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 108 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Ninth Street from Tasker to Morris Street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, and with such joints and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The contractor shall take bills prepared according to the property fronting on each sewer for the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each linear foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the sewer open in good order for two years after the sewer is laid.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along the side of the street in such manner as not to interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor until the sewer is completed and accepted by the Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866. The contractor shall be bound to deposit with the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department in accordance with Ordinance of May 25th, 1866, if the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as having abandoned his bid and the next highest bidder shall be bound to execute the same. The specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. 4438 Chief Commissioner of Highways.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DIOPHY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effluxion of the watery humor into the lymphatics, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the digestive apparatus comparatively inactive; the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drives by its action the morbid matter collected in the cellular tissue and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 329 1811 4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MORRISON HOUSE. HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best of the country affairs. JOSEPH MORRISON, PROPRIETOR. 822 6m2w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly No. 132 S. FOURTH STREET), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class wardrobe. 6 6m 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Receptor" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1856, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them. Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame. For sale only by BLASIS BROTHERS, 324P No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET, Philada.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, and durability. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6247 UNION FAN MANUFACTURING CO.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, ceases from this date. CHARLES E. DAVIES, GEORGE A. DAVIES, Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 125 BUCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, under the name of GOVERNMENT SECURITY, of all kinds of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on COMMISSION. MERCANTILE PAPER AND LOANS ON COLLATERAL NEGOTIATED. SAMUEL N. DAVIES, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 414E

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at No. 173 and 175 N. 4th Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKE, EDWARD H. PUGH, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKETT & CO. for five years, commencing on the 1st of APRIL, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the corner of No. 173 and 175 N. 4th Street. NATHAN BROOKE, EDWARD H. PUGH, GEORGE H. COLKETT, Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 412H

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Manila and Tanned Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc. No. 23 NORTH WATER STREET, and No. 22 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, RONALD F. CLOUTIER, 411Q